





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

## Fall of Wilmington.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson early Sunday morning, the 19th, was followed by an immediate advance on the part of the fleet and the land forces. The fleet was preceded by a skirmish line of yaws, connected by drag ropes, which effectually removed all torpedoes. The rebel rear was overtaken by Col. Moore's brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps from Fort Anderson, in time to extinguish the bridges leading over the swamps and streams in its rear, and this force uniting with Gen. Cox, who, the night before, had nearly reached the line of retreat of the enemy, pushed on to Town Creek, where the enemy was strongly posted in works which seemed to defy assault. Meantime the fleet advanced to the mouth of Town Creek, and reconnoitered the fort on the left bank of the river, six miles below the city.

Gen. Terry marched three miles beyond the line which Hoke abandoned on Federal Point simultaneously with the evacuation of Fort Anderson. He met with no resistance, and at night was joined by Gen. Ames, who had been operating under Gen. Cox in the flanking movement against Anderson on the 20th. Gen. Terry moved Faine's Division, (3d Division 23d Corps), corps of colored troops in advance, and with a loss of ten killed and forty-five wounded, drove the rebels into a strong line of field works five miles from Wilmington. Gen. Ames, 2d Division, 24th Corps, supported the advance, losing no wounded.

On the right bank of the river, Gen. Cox was performing a most brilliant movement, resulting in the rout of the rebels at Town Creek. This creek is about seven miles below Wilmington, on the right bank of the river, and is thirty feet deep, skirted with swamps. It was deemed impassable by the rebels. The only bridge crossing it was approached by a long causeway completely covered by artillery. The works opposite were carefully constructed and constituted the principal line upon which the enemy depended for the defense of the city. On that bank the works were strongly manned. In searching the swamp near the river, Gen. Cox, 3d division, 23d Corps, found an old scow capable of holding thirty men. Leaving a single brigade, Col. Henderson, with Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, of his division, to occupy the attention of the enemy in his front, he carefully withdrew his three remaining brigades, and concealing them in the swamp, began to cross into the thick swamp below the enemy's line with this one crazy scow. This was accomplished without discovery, the enemy deeming any flank movement impossible. After crossing, these three brigades waded through the swamp waist deep for half a mile, and finding a circuitous path through a rice field, after a march of four miles emerged into the roads in the rear of the enemy's works, and on the Telegraph road from Wilmington to Smithville upon which the rebel works were situated.

While Casement's and Reilly's troops moved rapidly down this road, the 100th Ohio in advance as skirmishers, Col. Moore was sent to the old public road further west, and the only line of retreat left to the enemy. At this juncture the rebels discovered that a crossing had been effected, and hastily constructed rifle-pits to protect their rear. The moment our troops came in sight of the works, they assaulted impetuously and with the wildest enthusiasm, all seeming to understand and enjoy the brilliant game. The enemy opened rapidly with grape and canister, but firing hurriedly and with ill-directed aim, our loss was only three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The works were carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy were routed, and two 12-pound guns captured with ease and complete, and one Whitworth gun disabled, together with Col. Simonton, of the famous Charleston City Battalion, thirty-two officers and three hundred and fifty men; the rest escaped in confusion, Col. Moore not being able to reach the public road in time to intercept the fugitives.

Such a move reflects the greatest credit upon Gen. Cox and is worthy of the Twenty-third Corps. It proved the key to Wilmington.

On the night of the 20th the rebels sent down eighteen floating torpedoes through the fleet. One struck a picket boat and exploded, killing two men. The others passed harmlessly by.

On the 21st all was quiet on Federal Point, except that Gen. Ames reconnoitered the forts on the left of Terry's line, and found them too strong to justify an assault. His loss was one killed and eleven wounded. The fleet continued to bombard them bravely during the day, the enemy replying vigorously with very long range guns.

Gen. Cox moved from Town Creek at ten o'clock A. M. of the 21st, and reached Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington, at one o'clock P. M. The rebels did not resist, but burned the railroad bridge crossing to the island; fired the pontoon bridge, and cut it adrift. The 10th Kentucky, Colonel White, secured a few pontoons partially burned, and crossing his regiment, skirmished across the island, establishing outposts on a causeway over a swamp, and within musket range of the wharves. Upon this narrow way the rebels opened from the city with two Whitworth guns, but before dusk our skirmish line was established in the swamp. Artillery was ferried over and a few shells thrown into the city to convince the rebels that we were in force.

On the first appearance of our troops on the island the rebels set fire to the Government cotton shed and to an unfinished iron-clad, and withdrew into the city. The concentration of the enemy at our unexpected success in reaching the city was plainly seen in their actions. This success was quite as unexpected by us, and not looked for until after the arrival of the two remaining divisions of the 23d Corps, then at Smithville. But for the sound judgment of General Cox we should have lost the great advantage gained.

Just as Gen. Schofield was preparing to follow Gen. Cox, at noon, a message arrived from Gen. Terry, saying that the enemy was in very heavy force in his front, and that from information which he deemed trustworthy, re-enforcements had arrived from Charleston, and that he could not hold his line if attacked. This information was sent to Gen. Cox with orders to return at once to the mouth of Town Creek, where boats would be in readiness to cross his command to Terry's assistance. Fortunately the order did not reach Gen. Cox until dark, and he feeling confident from his own observations that the information upon which the order was given was false, he concluded to remain and report the facts, and sent

Moore's brigade back to report, and begin the crossing, if still deemed advisable. Gen. Schofield at once approved his action and ordered him to remain. The result proved the wisdom of this conclusion. The rebels began to withdraw at dark, and at daylight the place was evacuated. General Cox's skirmishers crossed into the city at this hour, and Gen. Terry's forces marched through the place at 9 A. M., and pressed on after the enemy. The ferryboats being destroyed, Gen. Cox could not cross his main force until noon.

The fleet arrived at the wharf about the middle of the afternoon, and immediately fired a salute—an important matter which the land forces had forgotten. Although, as a matter of prudence the rebels had removed their public stores from the city, still they fully expected to hold our forces in check for several weeks, relying for this upon the great strength of their works and upon expected re-enforcements. The prompt and unlooked for occupation of Eagle Island alone compelled them to retire. It was not until this was in possession of our forces that the removal of the Union prisoners in the city began. These were between 4,000 and 5,000 in number, the majority having just been brought from Florence, S. C., to prevent their falling into Sherman's hands.

In the opinion of eminent engineers, the Cape Fear river, from Wilmington to the ocean, is more strongly fortified than any one of our Northern harbors, or any river in the world. Nineteen forts and batteries line its approaches, within the short distance named, all of the heaviest character, most scientifically constructed, and thoroughly armed. Three lines of formidable obstructions, consisting of piles, torpedoes, sunken ships and crabs, chain cable, and rafts of heavy timber, securely fastened together. The entire front of this line was covered by a succession of lakes and swamps, stretching from the river to the ocean, and only crossed by two narrow causeways. Then, three miles outside of these works, was a second very strong line. The city was capable of stronger defense than any we have taken during the war. Its only lack was in men.

General Schofield was most heartily congratulated on all sides for this most flattering result of his combinations. It must be remembered in this connection that only one division, the 3d, and one brigade, Moore's, of the 2d division of the Army of the Ohio, were engaged, the remainder of the 23d Corps not having arrived. The total loss on both sides of the river, after Gen. Schofield took command, will fall a trifle below two hundred. This is owing to the fact that no position was assaulted which could be turned.

But few citizens left the city, except such as the enemy forced to enter the ranks and follow. All able-bodied men hid themselves, and thronged the streets as soon as our forces entered. The ladies were also out in force, and the negroes crowded all the avenues. Not a symptom of animosity was displayed by man, woman or child throughout the day. Early in the morning a large class of citizens began to help themselves to the goods in the various stores, but a provost guard soon stopped this traffic so peculiar to rebel towns.

## A Poor Arithmetician.

General Johnston's report of his retreat from Dalton to Atlanta has just been made public by order of the rebel Senate. General Johnston estimates Sherman's army opposed to him at one hundred and ten thousand, an over estimate of twenty thousand, and makes the following statement in regard to the respective losses on each side: "The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about 10,000 in killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sickness produced by heavy, cold rains, which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the army. The effective strength was increased by about two thousand during the campaign."

"The effective force transferred to Gen. Hood was about 41,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry."

"According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety-one to one compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Union prisoners occurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in their daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing."

General Johnston puts his own loss at fifteen thousand, and estimates ours as "not less than five times as great." Now five times fifteen thousand is seventy-five thousand, so that if Sherman started with one hundred thousand men, he must have appeared before Atlanta with only twenty-five thousand, driving before him the forty-one thousand infantry and artillery and ten thousand cavalry, whom Johnston says he transferred to Hood. In endeavoring to prove the great slaughter inflicted on our troops, Johnston thus exposes himself to the charge of retreating before a largely inferior army. A little computation would have saved him from so ridiculous a blunder. But this is not the most ridiculous aspect of the case. Our losses in action, he says, were they had the opportunity to estimate it, averaged thirteen of our men killed or wounded to one of theirs. His own killed and wounded he states at about ten thousand. If this computation were at all correct the surprising result would be that Gen. Johnston would have put *hors du combat* one hundred and thirty thousand of our men, or twenty thousand more men than, according to Johnston's own estimate, Sherman had in his army all told.—*Balt. American*.

**Spirit of the Liberal Press of France.** [The following, from a very intelligent gentleman traveling in France, has been handed us for publication.—*Eos. Civ. Cox.*]

Bordeaux, February 6, 1865. I find in to-day's paper, *La Gironde*, an article so much in our favor, and so indicative of what I find to be the feeling of all the Liberals in France, among whom I include both the Republican party and those led by M. Thiers, that I need it herein, with a translation, which, if you think worth while, you can put into the *Commercial*, to satisfy those who look to Europe for sympathy. I was assured in Paris, by a member of the French Academy, a friend of Thiers, and himself a Revolutionary, (while T. is an Orleansist,) that Napoleon is in favor of the South, and owns the London Herald, the most bitter English secession advocate, while all the opposition

is on our side. The principal papers in Paris, and the principal papers in the provincial cities, sympathize with us.

This article seems to me very significant, and a very fair representative of the spirit of the Liberal press of France, so far as I have seen the papers.

"To the American news of yesterday we have to add that the Generalissimo of the Confederate armies will probably be General Jos. Johnston, who has just taken the command in chief of the Western army. This nomination is regarded as a mark of defiance given by the Congress to the policy of President Davis, whose authority is diminished one-half. It is not difficult, at the same time, to see in it an unequivocal sign of the extreme embarrassment of the South. To great evils, great remedies. The Confederate Congress, seeing its best soldiers and best General committed to inactivity by General Grant, and the territory yet left under its jurisdiction gradually lessened; Savannah reduced in a few days; Wilmington on the verge of surrender; Sherman advancing on Charleston, with his troops inspired by a long series of successes; the Confederate Congress, we must say, does its best. It does not expect the legions it will have need of to successfully continue the struggle and wrest fortune to itself, to spring from the ground. It affirms its resolution to fight till the last moment, and has recourse to the last expedient—a military dictator. To every serious and unbiased observer, it is the commencement of the convulsions which precede the final agony. The fainting is at hand. The negotiations of Mr. Blair will end, since resistance has become impossible."

Is not that strong? This is what all the French papers, except those in the interest of Napoleon, agree in saying.

**A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.**—We had occasion to drop into a variety store adjoining the Post Office yesterday, and while we were there a soldier entered and desired to purchase a pipe, but he lacked ten cents of the necessary amount. A little girl who had been standing by the counter, handed him ten cents, remarking that she would do without the candy she had intended to buy, rather than see one of our brave soldiers want for any of the little comforts of life. The young man in attendance appreciated the noble act, and declined the proffered offering, giving the soldier the pipe, and the sweet little cherub left candy. The example of this noble-hearted little girl should be emulated by those who are amassing fortunes in army speculations. This beautiful little incident speaks volumes. The name of the little girl is Gerard and her parents reside in the city, we are informed.—*Nashville Union*.

## Gen. Sherman's Views of the Causes of the War and of its Inevitable Result.

The following letter from Gen. Sherman has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, Marietta, Ga., June 30, 1864.

Mrs. Anne Gilman Bowen, Baltimore, Maryland.

DEAR MADAM—Your welcome letter of June 18th came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream when I knew you playing as a school-girl on Sullivan's Island beach, that I should conduct a vast army, pointing like the swarm of Alarie, to the plains of the South. Why, oh, why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever toward those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long past but still present in memory, and to-day were Frank and Mrs. Porcher, and Eliza Gilman, and Mary Lamb, and Margaret Blake, the Barkshades, the Quasheis, the Pryors, indeed any and all of our cherished circle, their children, or even their children's children, to come to me as of old, the stern feelings of duty and conviction would melt as now before the genial sun, and I believe I would strip my own children that they might be sheltered; and yet they call me Barbarian, Vandal, and Monster, and all the epithets that language can invent that are significant of malignity and hate. All I pretend to say, on earth as in heaven, man must submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his Government or his God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause—not even a pretext. Indeed, by her unjustifiable course, she has thrown away the proud history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the conflict. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, coward and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a nation, we were forced to accept battle, and that once begun, it has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which even we in the hurly-burly, stand aghast. I would not subjugate the South in this sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit to the same that we do—no worse no better—our equals and not our superiors. I know, and you know, that there were young men in our day, now no longer young, but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentlemen of the South, a superiority of courage and manhood, and boasting defied us of Northern birth to arms. God knows how reluctantly we accepted the issue, but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the North was more terrible than the more inflammable of the South. Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carnage of battle, the desolation of homes, the bitter anguish of families, but the very moment the men of the South say that instead of appealing to war they should have appealed to reason, to our Congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then will I say Peace—Peace; go back to your point of error, and resume your places as American citizens, with all their proud heritages. Whether I shall live to see this period is problematical, but you may and may tell your mother and sisters that I never forgot one kind look or greeting, or ever wished to efface its remembrance; but in putting on the armor of war I did it in infamy and dishonor. I am married, have a wife and six children living in Lancaster, Ohio. My course has been an eventful one, but I hope, when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed, and truth emerges bright and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once dear friends. Tell Eliza for me that I hope she may live to realize that the doctrine of "secession" is as monstrous in our civil code as disobedience was in the Divine law. And should the fortunes of war ever bring you or your sisters, or any of our old clique, under the shelter of my authority, I do not believe they will have cause to regret it. Give my love to your children, and the assurance of my respects to your honored husband.

Truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

March 1—Senate—Afternoon Session.

Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported an act to appropriate money—the general appropriation bill—with several amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed. Mr. Speaker Jacob announced his decision on the passage of the bill reported by Senator Whitaker, from the Military Committee, entitled "An act to organize and discipline the militia of Kentucky," upon which the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Cockrill, Duncan, Gardner, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, J. D. Landrum, Sampson, Spaulding, Wail, Watson, Whitaker, 14.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Butler, Cleveland, Cook, Fisk, Grover, Patrick, Prall, Read, Robinson, Wright—11.

He was of the opinion that the Constitution only required a bare majority, as the money distributed by that bill was already appropriated, and, in the military fund, the present act merely directed a channel through which it might be disbursed. Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill to provide a bounty for Kentucky Volunteers: rejected.

Mar. 2—Senate—Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House Resolution in regard to the outrages of rebels and rebel guerrillas: rejected. Same, a bill to extend the statutes of limitation: passed. Mr. Sampson, from the same committee, reported a House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the statute of limitation in certain cases, with sundry amendments: cut off by the orders of the day. Resolutions in regard to Boards of Trade in Kentucky: adopted. The Senate then took recess until three o'clock. At three o'clock the Senate met and took up the order of the day: a bill to provide for the payment of a bounty to Kentucky Volunteers: the bill was on motion laid on the table. A House resolution to adjourn on the 6th inst., and meet on the 3d Tuesday in May. It was moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution: adopted. It was then moved to insert Monday, at 12 o'clock, as the time of adjournment: adopted. Orders of the day: Resolution in relation to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution of adjournment, as amended in the Senate, was disagreed to in the House, and being again taken up, the Senate adhered. A Committee of Conference was appointed. A House bill to regulate the manner of computing time in the application of the Statutes of limitation in certain actions, with an amendment, was passed—yeas, 17; nays, 8. Mr. Whitaker from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act regulating corporations &c: passed.

House—The Carpenter case was taken up and discussed. After the discussion was over, Mr. Alf. Allen offered the following resolution as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Circuit Courts:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the proof does not justify the impeachment of H. B. Carpenter before the Senate.

Adopted—Yeas, 42; nays, 15. Mr. De Haven, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an act to amend chap. 33, Revised Statutes. Raises taxes 5 cents, in addition to the tax now imposed, on each \$100 &c, passed. The resolution on final adjournment was then taken up. Mr. Webb offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, &c, That when the two Houses of the present General Assembly adjourn on the 6th of the present month, they adjourn to meet again on the 3d Tuesday of May next.

March 3—Senate—Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill to amend chap. 80 of the Revised Statutes, title "Revenue and Taxation": passed. The House Resolution providing for the investigation by the Kentucky Legislature of the charges against Joshua F. Bullitt, a judge of the Court of Appeals, was adopted. Raised a Committee of five and fixes the 3d Tuesday in May as the time of trial. The Senate receded from their amendment to the House resolution of adjournment, and concurred with the same. The Senate then took a recess until 3½ o'clock. Mr. Robinson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill in relation to the taking and transmission of depositions: passed. Same, a House bill to amend sec. 611 of the Civil Code of practice: passed. Mr. Botts offered a Resolution requesting the President of the United States to grant Joshua F. Bullitt such respite from arrest that he may attend and be present at the proposed investigation of charges against him: adopted.

House—Report of Select Committee on Chief Justice J. T. Bullitt. Mr. Alf. Allen offered a substitute for the report of the Committee. It fixes the 3d Tuesday in May next for the trial, and provides for the appearance of Judge B. It was adopted. Mr. Ward arose to a personal explanation. Judge Peters had stated before a committee that Judge Bullitt had not been present in the Court of Appeals since last October. Mr. Wood had received a letter from Judge P. correcting this statement. Judge Bullitt was in his seat last December. Orders of the day: An act to organize the Militia of the State: passed—yeas, 31; nays, 20.

March 4—Senate—Mr. Duncan offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to draw his salary in gold or its equivalent in currency. This being a joint resolution it lies over one day under the rule. Mr. Whitaker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a House bill to provide a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families. The bill passed into the orders of the day. The Senate then took a recess until 3½ o'clock. The afternoon session was occupied with business of a local character.

House—No business of a general character was transacted, mere local bills being acted upon.

From the Washington Chronicle.

## The Delusions which Caused the War.

A letter of Howell Cobb to Jacob Thompson, dated "Athens, Ga., June 18, 1861," was lately found at the house of the latter, by the Union forces. The house was burned in retaliation for the burning of that of the late Postmaster General Blair, but the papers of the rebel dignitary were preserved. The letter is interesting, as furnishing a fresh illustration of the delusive follies and sanguine expectations of the secession-hatchers, but for which they never would have plunged the South into war against the National Government. Mr. Cobb says:

"There are many speculations about the length of the war. As I was so much at fault in my predictions that there would be no war, I suppose my predictions about its duration will go for very little, at least I should say so myself. Still, I am certain the war will be a short one. The efforts of the Lincolnites will be to overwhelm us with their superior numbers, in a short campaign, and failing in that, as they must fail, the war will soon come to an end—that is, active hostilities, though it may take some time for a formal recognition and settlement. It is impossible for the United States Treasury to hold out for a protracted war, and I see that they begin already to talk about a United States Bank—that panacea for hopeless treasury bankruptcy. I have written an article on the financial resources of the two Governments, and will send you a copy of the *Banner* containing it. If you think it worth it you can give it circulation in your papers, as the figures may be interesting to your friends. In this State the planters will sell two-thirds of their cotton for Confederate bonds and treasury notes, and with that spirit in the country, we can keep up the war forever. Besides, our people are absolutely demanding direct taxation. It exceeds any thing I ever expected—the universal spirit among all classes to give men and money without stint to the defense of the country. I believe honestly that Georgia alone could, and would, if necessary, defend the whole Confederate States. I am about to go into service—in fact, I leave here in the morning for Richmond to tender to Davis a regiment for the war. If he accepts and can give us arms, I shall be in the field in a few weeks. I could raise in thirty days, a brigade, or even a division, from my old district. This too, was the Union section of the State, and it was to arouse them that I put in myself. The result is very gratifying."

## The Petersburg Mine Explosion.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a message enclosing the opinion and finding of the court of inquiry appointed by him in the Petersburg mine explosion case. The opinion is signed by Gen. Hancock, President of the court. After narrating the circumstances of the assault, the failure is ascribed to the following named officers:

1. Gen. Burnside in not obeying the orders of the commanding general in the formation of the assaulting column; in not preparing his parapet and abatis for the passage of his troops; and in not employing energetic officers to lead the columns with the working parties.

The court is satisfied that Gen. Burnside believed had his measures been adopted it would have ensured success.

2. Brig. Gen. Ledlow in failing to push forward his troops promptly and in blocking up the avenue for the passage of troops ordered to follow.

3. Brig. Gen. Pierce for want of readiness for assault and not going with his troops but remaining in bomb proof.

4. Colonel F. F. Bliss, 7th Rhode Island, commanding a brigade, in remaining behind with one regiment in position where he could not see what was going on.

5. Gen. Wilcox for lack of energy in obeying orders.

The court concludes its opinions as follows: Without intending to convey the impression that there was any distinction of disqualification on the part of commanders or support to heartily co-operate in the attack on the 30th of July, the court expresses the opinion that explicit orders should have been given assigning an officer to the command of all the troops intended to engage in the assault when the commanding general was not present in person to witness operations.

**SHORT SHRIFF.**—The Evansville Journal, of the 22d ult., says: We learn that Colonel Campbell, of the 17th Ky. Cavalry, by permission of Gen. Hooker, commanding the Department, crossed the river a few days ago in pursuit of a number of noted horse-stealing guerrillas, and that the expedition has proved highly successful.

It succeeded, as we learn, in gathering in some 15 or 20 of those scoundrels at Saline Mines, Shawneetown, Grayville and Fairfield. They were tried by drum-head court-martial, found guilty and shot.

**DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY.** DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864-336-tw&wlv.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between S. M. NOEL, J. W. BATCHELOR, AND S. I. M. MAJOR, in the literary business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Batchelor having sold and transferred his interest to his former partners.

The business will be carried on as usual by S. M. NOEL & S. I. M. MAJOR, under the old firm name of S. M. NOEL & CO.

All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to come forward and settle immediately.

S. M. NOEL, J. W. BATCHELOR, S. I. M. MAJOR.

Feb. 23, 1865-31.

## J. R. GRUNDY,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for boilers, shafting, lathe, pumps and pulleys, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary" approved 10th February, 1865.

J. H. GARRARD, P. SWIGERT, J. D. TEMPLE, Commissioners.

Frankfort, Feb. 14, 1865.

Feb. 17, 1865-1d.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

## SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

## GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of about ten per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to  
One cent per day on a \$50 note.  
Two cents " " " " \$100 "  
Ten " " " " \$500 "  
20 " " " " \$1000 "  
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

## THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

## GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.  
Feb. 17, 1864-2w.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin, for Annual Monthly and Special Income Lists for 1862, 1863 and 1864.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

Ninth day of March 1865, and Continue Five days,

to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Upon Income the penalty is five per centum.

WILLARD DAVIS, Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.

A. G. BUSH, D. C. Richmond, Ky., Feb. 17th, 1865.

Internal Revenue Stamp furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector.

Feb. 21, 1865-till 10th March.

## ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 7, 1865.

## NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

## Review of News.

Another Victory! By despatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department we learn that on Thursday last, Gen. Sheridan with a large cavalry force reached Charlottesville, where he captured General Early and his entire command, numbering about eighteen hundred men. Charlottesville is only about 60 miles from Lynchburg and it is supposed that Sheridan has pushed rapidly forward to that point. It is thought, too, that Sherman may be pushing for the same point, and if he can reach it before the reinforcements sent there by Gen. Lee, that commander with his army will be in tighter quarters than they have ever been yet. They cannot hold Richmond and they cannot evacuate it. The blow struck by Sheridan is another of those heavy ones for which he is renowned, and which will make Richmond tremble.

President Lincoln was inaugurated at noon on Saturday, the 4th inst. It was a beautiful day and many thousands assembled to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The procession of escort was very large and imposing, the Military, Lodges of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and several Fire Companies from Philadelphia taking part in it. The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase. The Inaugural Address was short, its reading occupying but a few minutes. Everything connected with the ceremonies of the day passed off quietly and there was not an accident to mar its pleasure. So auspiciously opens Mr. Lincoln's second term, and he has the best wishes of his people for success in his arduous labors, and their hopes that his term may close as happily as it has opened. The Inaugural is so bungled up and rendered almost unintelligible by the telegraphic report, that we will not publish it until it is received in more authentic form.

No news of importance from any of our armies have been received. It is reported through rebel sources that Gen. Sherman has removed all his forces from Columbia, and left Johnston in his rear. It is also stated that Hardee and Hood are unable to form a junction with Johnston. Lee has ordered Goldsboro, N. C., to be held at all hazards and the place is being strongly fortified. This is all that is known of General Sherman's advance.

The rebel House of Representatives has passed another bill to place three hundred thousand negroes in the army, in order to entitle the objections of the Senate. The bill does not guarantee freedom to the enlisted slave, but leaves the question of emancipation open. The slaves are to fight for their masters' freedom, and having gained them that boon, are still to remain slaves.

Both Houses of the U. S. Congress have passed the bill to establish the Home for disabled soldiers. It incorporates the Lieut. General Grant and ninety-nine others. The capital stock is to consist of one million dollars, made from military fines, deductions from pay, and donations. There is to be no expense to the Government.

The notorious guerrilla, Magruder, was killed near Cloverport on Saturday, the 26th of February. On the same day, about ten miles from Havesville, Captain Davidson, one of the bloodiest murderers in the State, was wounded in the abdomen, and it is stated that he cannot recover. Their bands were routed. This good work was done by Captains Clarke and Cummings, companies of Major Swink's battalion of Kentucky State troops. This battalion is doing a very effective service in clearing out the guerrillas from the section of the State where they are located.

Within the last two months the Federal forces have captured from the Rebels over thirteen hundred pieces of ordnance. Our loss has been less than forty. This loss is a very severe one to the Confederacy as by the closing of all their parts their main source of supply in guns and small arms is shut off.

An important resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives providing that no person shall be tried by Court Martial or Military Commission in any State or Territory where United States Courts are open, except persons in the actual military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with using spies. The vote on this resolution stood—yeas, 80; nays, 64.

On the 1st of February an expedition left the United States squadron of the East Gulf, at midnight, to destroy the salt works at West Bay. The expedition returned on the 4th, having destroyed works of 13,615 gallons boiling power, besides 70 bushels of salt and 125 barrels of Epsom Salts.

A gentleman writing from Philadelphia to the New York Tribune, says: "I saw this afternoon many, very many working men and women in their working clothes, bring into Jay Cooke's office their little savings of \$50 and \$100, and buy the \$50 and \$100 7-30 bonds. Don't let anybody hereafter talk to me about the permanency of a Government in whose permanency the working classes are depositors! Unshakable and eternal is the State which is in debt to those of its citizens who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread."

On Saturday, the 4th of March, Abraham Lincoln entered upon his second term as President of the United States of America. Chosen to that high station a second time, by an overwhelming majority of the people of the loyal States, he has taken his seat amid the rejoicings of his countrymen, with their heart-felt blessings upon him for his just, wise and honest administration of the affairs of the nation. On March 4th, 1861, he was inaugurated President of the United States. It was a dark day, for the nation's trouble, threatening its destruction, had already commenced. Enraged because of the scepter departing from their hands, and money, morally enervated by their worship at the shrine of slavery, the Southern States had already commenced their shameful and dishonorable work of treason and rebellion. His predecessor had done nothing, worse than nothing—for morally, if not otherwise he had aided the rebellion—to stop the designs and overt acts of treason, having enunciated the wicked and infamous opinion that the General Government had no authority to coerce a rebellious and seceding State. He entered upon his office, a sectional President, elected to that responsible station by a sectional vote. Yet his Inaugural Address had the true ring of patriotism, and made every loyal heart rejoice as he declared that he would hold, possess, and occupy every fort and defence of all the States of the Union. His predecessor had proved as imbecile and quasi traitor—Abraham Lincoln stood before the people in his Inaugural as an honest man, a firm, conscientious, fearless patriot. And the people have not been disappointed in the promise then made. From the hour our noble President took the reins of Government into his hands, until the present moment, he has done all that man could do to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union of these States. He has never feared to do his duty; he has faltered not in obstacle; neither adulation or abuse has swayed him from his high purpose. His end, steadily followed and bravely, honestly served, has been the salvation, and establishment, and welfare of his country. Jackson declared, "The Union must be preserved." Lincoln with his brave arm and dauntless spirit has preserved it. Under him who rules the nations of the world and turns the spirit of princes as he will, to Mr. Lincoln is due the praise and thanks of the people for the bright hopes now cheering us of the speedy fall of the Confederacy and the quelling of the rebellion. It is said that in his views of his duty with regard to slavery he has changed, and that he has falsified the pledges made in his Inaugural. But times have changed; the rebellion has developed new ideas and new views, and has necessitated a change of policy and action with regard to the great question of Slavery. Southern leaders saw, with their knowledge of Slavery, that rebellion and secession must work its ruin. Mr. Lincoln at the time of the delivery of his inaugural address did not see this; but time has developed the fact that Southern politicians spoke truly. They knew that Slavery was the great inciter of the rebellion, and that in order to crush the rebellion Slavery must be destroyed. Mr. Lincoln has learned this fact, and has acted accordingly. Had he been less wise, or less honest he would not have changed his opinions or his plans. Fools never change, but wise men, ready always to learn and always to act as exigencies may require, do change—to their honor be it said. Mr. Lincoln, however, has never hidden his designs when he has found a change of purpose necessary—his deeds have been no unlooked-for coup d'etat. When he found that slavery must be interfered with he gave due notice of it. His emancipation proclamation was not unheralded, but he gave time to all the States to adapt themselves to it, and by loyal action to render the decree forever null and void. Time has shown that proclamation to be both just and wise and prudent; so has it been with regard to the enlistment and employment of negro soldiers and to all his measures. In them all he has taught his countrymen that his country was dear to him and that to her interests he was devoted, heart and soul, and that he would do all that man, relying in God's aid, could do for her salvation and establishment. And the people trusting him and approving his course, have elected him a second time to the Presidency, and a second time he has entered upon the duties of that office. And now the people, trust in his ability to carry them safely through all the dangers which surround them and which threaten the life of their country. In his patriotism, his wisdom, his sagacity, his justice, his prudence, his benevolence, they hope, with the firm confidence that their hope will not be disappointed. And will not Kentucky stand by him? He has stood by her. She has never asked a boon at his hand but he has granted it; she has never presented a grievance but he has regarded it; she has never complained of a wrong but he has righted it. His agents may have erred in judgment and in action, but no sooner has the error been brought to his notice than he has corrected it immediately and fully. And this day Kentucky has no better friend in the Union or out of it than Abraham Lincoln. And now as a second time he has been inaugurated President of these United States, let us further all his plans for the welfare of the Union. Let us trust in him, and pray for him—let all the people strengthen his heart and arm for the conflict still before him.

Prospective Trouble in Utah. The Colorado News states that, recently, Gen. Conner established a provost guard in Salt Lake City for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by Gen. Conner turning his guns on Brigham's harem and throwing shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him if he wanted the provost guard removed he must remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the News thinks it probable it will soon break out in acts of violence that will bring the Federal authorities into conflict with those of the semi-ecclesiastical Government of the Territory—a collision that will inevitably lead to a condition of actual war. Gen. Conner apprehends this, and is making preparations accordingly.

HANOING OF WOMEN.—By a lady who has arrived in Chattanooga, from Rome, Ga., we learn, says the Chattanooga Gazette, that the country around that city is infested by gangs of guerrillas who are roaming over it and sparing none, young or old, male or female, Union or rebel. About the 1st of January a party of guerrillas hung the wife, and daughter of Dr. Joshua King, of Rome, on the charge of loyalty to the Federal Government. Mrs. King and her daughter were taking a ride in the country in a carriage, when they were met by the guerrillas, taken out of the carriage and hung upon the nearest limb. The Dr. himself is a rebel and went South when Rome was evacuated by the rebels last Spring.

The New York Tribune says "the flow of gold into the Treasury through the Custom-House evidently is not to be stopped by croaking, or dammed by warfare on the Government credit or the commerce of the country. The amount of revenue from customs in January, was \$5,460,576.50. This is the most unfavorable month in the year, for reasons connected with the weather and the course of trade. Yet, even at that rate of influx of gold, more than sufficient provision is made for the interest on the gold-bearing bonds of the United States."

The Legislature adjourned on yesterday morning at 6 1/2 o'clock. According to resolutions adopted by both Houses, they will meet again on the third Tuesday of May next. A large amount of work has been done during the session just closed, and a great number of bills passed, though chiefly of a local character. Those of chief general interest are the establishment of an Agricultural College at Lexington, the bill providing for sending agents to visit Kentucky soldiers in the field and in hospitals and for supplying the wants of the sick and suffering, and the resolution refusing to ratify the Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The first and last of these acts will probably be brought before the people, and will form questions of great interest and importance in the next canvass in Kentucky. The justice and wisdom of the act establishing the Agricultural College, in the form in which it has been done, is greatly questioned, and, doubtless, efforts will be made to repeal the Act. A large minority, at least, of the people of Kentucky condemn the action of the Legislature on the Constitutional Amendment. Believing, as they do, that the nation requires such an act for its permanent establishment and peace, and that Kentucky will be greatly advanced in prosperity by the action of the Amendment, and that it is not unconstitutional, their desires and purpose in the matter are based on principle, and therefore they cannot let the question rest. The people themselves must decide as to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

The special business for which the Legislature will convene again in May, is the trial

upon the United States Forts, Custom Houses, Mints, Post-offices, and all Government funds held in those States. To-day the United States holds them all again. Mr. Lincoln enters upon his second term, having recovered all the Forts on the Southern Coast, the Federal forces overrunning South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, and Louisiana seeking her old place in the Union. Then, when first he took the oath of office, all was dark and gloomy; the old Union seemed to be fast crumbling into ruin; the old flag had been for the first time insulted and the boast and threat were freely made that Mr. Lincoln should never occupy the Presidential Chair. Now the sky is bright above us; the Union stands firmer than ever, State after State coming back to their allegiance; the stars and stripes wave over every fort and building from which it was torn down by craven hands, and Mr. Lincoln is, for the second term, President of the United States. Then the South proclaimed the ruin of our country; now itself is ruined. Then the boast was that one Southerner could whip five Yankees; now the Richmond press is asserting that one Yankee is a match for three Southerners. Then the South was waging a bloodless conquest, for there was no force to stop them; now victory after victory has rewarded the efforts of our nation for Union and peace. Four years ago our strength and resources had not been measured and grave doubts were entertained as to whether they could stand the strain; now they have been tried and not found wanting, the strain only developing unlooked-for power and almost exhaustless resources. So the present Administration commences its work under bright auspices, and the hope of the nation, founded on its past success, is that before its work closes its authority will have been re-established over the entire land. All the signs in the political firmament augur this happy end.

From the advertisement in our paper to-day it will be seen that this renowned buroist will visit our city and give an entertainment on next Friday evening. It is hardly necessary to add a word to this announcement. The mere fact that Artemus Ward will "speak a piece" is enough to fill the house. Mormonism, and what may be seen there, is comparatively unknown to our citizens. Artemus Ward will tell them all about it, and tell them, too, a good deal that they could never find out by actual observation. Then he talks in such a humorous way, that gravity is a thing utterly unknown to his entertainments. Old-fashioned, side-splitting, laugh-and-growl-merriment rules the hour. And it is an intellectual feast as well, for amid the great mass of humor there is much that will instruct. Artemus wants to see all of the citizens of Frankfort on Friday evening next, and we hope that all will call and hear what he has to say. A very accommodating gentleman he is, for he offers, in case any of his jokes are too deep, to call on citizens at their private residences to explain them. Give him a full house.

GEN. GRANT'S POLICY.—The Army and Navy Journal calls attention to one feature of General Grant's military policy, which is having a most remarkable illustration during the present winter. "There is the constant necessity of pushing the advantages we have, of 'keeping the ball of victory rolling,' of holding our steady strain upon the rebellion, without a single respite or relaxation. Such is Gen. Grant's policy. He seems to have dropped the words 'winter quarters' out of his 'dictionary of military terms.' It was predicted when the May campaign opened that it would be the last campaign of the war—and when has it been suspended?"

It would be well if we had less medicine and more cures; less profession and more piety; less law and more justice.

Likeness begets love, yet proud men hate one another.

He who has good health is a rich man and does not know it.

He who gives you fair words, feeds you with an empty spoon.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazard, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 7th day of March, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Adkins, John T.	Long, B. F.
Bennett, Miss Sue	Munn, A. G.
Bartlett, Albert	Overly, P. J.
Bacon, Capt. W. P. (2)	Pepper, Asa
Cardwell, Wm.	Pettitt, James
Chisholm, B. F. (2)	Rodgers, Chris.
Culver, Wilson T.	Robinson, Miss Battle J.
Desberg, Capt.	Rodgers, James
Fisher, James	Scott, Mrs. Louisa
Griffin, Miss Melodie	Shanks, And.
Green, George	Waterford, Miss Sarah
Gallagher, William	Ann
Gordan, William T.	H. Williams, B. W.
Mawkin, Ruth	Seward & Wilkerson,
Hill, N. H.	Williams, Miss Sarah L.
Hanks, J. J.	Withers, H.
Harding, H. A.	Ward, H. I.
Johnson, George	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
Feb. 28, 1865—11.

of Judge Joshua F. Bullitt on the charges preferred against him by the Committee appointed to investigate charges already made. The President is requested to allow the Judge to be present at the proposed investigation. The charges made are of the most serious character, and from the high official station which the gentleman holds it is necessary that there should be no delay in settling the question as to his guilt or innocence.

OUR LOYAL PRISONERS.—PROGRESS OF EXCHANGE.—The New York Times says, under the judicious and energetic direction of Col. Mulford, the exchange of prisoners goes on bravely. We publish to-day, a list of the names of the 500 officers who were received within our lines below City Point on the 21st and 22d inst., and since then, forwarded to Annapolis. With this last installment, the Richmond military prisons have all—thank Heaven!—been emptied of their loyal inmates. Col. Mulford has also perfected his arrangements for the delivery of those who have been in prison at Columbia, Salisbury, and a part of those at Florence. The place named for this exchange is Wilmington, Georgia and Alabama prisoners are to be delivered at Mobile; those west of the Mississippi at the mouth of Red River. Col. Mulford, moreover, has not limited his exertions to the matter of an exchange of purely military prisoners. He has included in his arrangements the release of loyal masters and crews of vessels, and of a few private citizens as well. The point at which Col. Mulford has established his office on the James River (Varina) places him in easy communication with the Lieutenant-General and the public need not be especially advised of the fact that Gen. Grant extends the utmost facilities necessary to make the exchange as perfect and as speedy as the circumstances will admit.

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W. A. GAINES, P. M.  
Feb. 28, 1865—11.

# KY. PENITENTIARY!

CONTRACTORS and other persons, are hereby notified that the undersigned are authorized to sell to the highest bidder, the following materials at the Kentucky Penitentiary, viz: All the brick, stone and lumber in the Western Work Shop, Black Smith Shop, Dining Room and Chapel, Kitchen, Old Hemp Building and Meat House. CONTRACTORS who bid for the erection of the new buildings under the recent act of the General Assembly, are specially invited to bid for the materials above named.

A lot of old machinery, iron and castings also offered for sale.

Bids Received Until the 20th inst.

As the buildings offered for sale, are at present occupied by the keeper, due regard must be had to his wishes, as to the time of their removal.

J. M. MILLIS, Inspectors,  
JAS. H. GARRARD, Ky.  
JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.

Frankfort, March 7, 1865—td.

Louisville Journal and Democrat insert the above daily until 20th inst., and send bill to this office.

METROPOLITAN HALL!

For One Night Only.

FRIDAY EVENING  
March 10, 1865.

ARTEMUS WARD  
AMONG THE MORMONS.  
From 808, Broadway, New York.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ARTEMUS WARD among the Mormons is precisely the same entertainment which has recently achieved such unequalled and brilliant success in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Colossal Moving Paintings  
Are from the brushes of the  
FOREMOST OF LIVING SCENIC ARTISTS.  
And embrace thoroughly faithful views of  
Great Salt Lake City,  
Brigham Young's Harem,  
Heber C. Kimball's Harem,  
The Mormon Theatre,  
The Tabernacle,  
Great Salt Lake,  
The Endowment House,  
Rabo Canon,  
The Desert at Night,  
The Silver Mines of Nevada,  
The Gold Mines of Idaho,  
Pike's Peak,  
The Overland Route in Winter,  
The Red Men of the Far West,  
The Streets of San Francisco.  
With the comic Cartoon of

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME,  
&c., &c., &c.

The Manager does not purpose to say one word more of these Paintings than they deserve, but their singular beauty has been so cordially acknowledged by the most eminent journalists and connoisseurs in this country that he may be permitted to invite the very careful attention of the public to them. And it is alike with pride and confidence that he points to

THE MOONLIT WATERS  
OF THE  
GREAT SALT LAKE.  
A beautiful Sleeping Silver Sea in the Heart of the vast Desert,  
THE MORMON TEMPLE AT NIGHT  
In a blaze of Gorgeous Illumination,  
THE WONDERFUL ECHO CANON,  
and the  
Golden Sunset on the Plains,  
As a series of absolute matchless achievements in scenic art.

This Pictorial Journey from New York to Great Salt Lake City, will be cheerfully and conversationally described by the renowned original Humorist,

ARTEMUS WARD.  
Admission..... 75 cents.  
Gallery..... 50 cents.  
Tickets may be had at Bull's Book Store, Dr. Mill's Drug Store, and at the office of the Capital Hotel.  
March 7, 1865—2t.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,  
STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR  
No. 23.

By special direction of the War Department, it is announced that recruits may be enlisted for the 1st Regt. of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, now on duty at Chattanooga, under command of Col. W. E. Merrill. Provost Marshals and other officers authorized to enlist and muster in men, are hereby instructed to receive for that Regiment any white recruits who may elect to join it in preference to Kentucky organizations, and who are able bodied according to recruiting Standard, and have the necessary qualifications for the duties of Engineer Soldiers.

Credits will be given to the proper Counties of this State in the usual way, and the recruits be forwarded to the general Rendezvous in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL,  
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,  
Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.  
March 7, 1865—6t.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN.,  
STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
LOUISVILLE KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR  
No. 23.

By Circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, dated Dec. 31st, 1864, further enlistments for Cavalry and Artillery were prohibited except in special cases to be designated by the War Department.

Two cases of exception have been designated by that Department, viz: the 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, the former being permitted to add by new enlistments 600 men to its present strength, and the latter 654.

Recruiting and mustering officers and all out posted are hereby notified.

W. H. SIDELL,  
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,  
Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.  
March 7, 1865—6t.

300 COPIES,  
STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.  
LATEST EDITION.  
FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.  
Feb. 7, 1865—3m.

NOTICE.  
HAVING bought out the entire stock of PICTURES, MAGAZINES, MONTHLY AND WEEKLY MAGAZINES, and all other reading matter together, with the interest in Louisville and Cincinnati Daily Papers, from J. D. Pollard, Esq., I respectfully solicit the public patronage promising them to be faithful to my duties and their interest as well as my own in the News Depot. The present subscription to the Daily Papers, Monthlies, &c., will continue with out any prejudice or trouble to subscribers.

The News Depot is now moved to my office on the corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, in the old Bank Building.

I will keep on hand fine cigars, smoking, and chewing tobacco, and many fancy articles for gentlemen.

I offer for sale at low prices, UNDER COST, many articles I wish to move off of my hands. Call and see. Very respectfully,  
Mar. 8, 1865. D. G. VENABLE.

D. H. ANDERSON.  
Danville, Ky.

J. D. MERRITT,  
Late of Hoag & Quick,  
Cincinnati, O.

ANDERSON & MERRITT,  
PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
Opposite the GALLERY on Main Street,  
Opposite the Capital Hotel,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville, is too well-known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hoag & Quick, of Cincinnati.

It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation.

We are prepared to furnish all the different styles of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water Colors.  
January 18, 1864.—1t.

LANDRETH'S  
WARRANTED  
GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.  
Feb. 24, 1865—4m.

S. C. BULL.

J. C. RODGERS & Co.,  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER,  
Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruits,  
SALT & COAL,  
No. 220 Main Street, between Second and Third,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO  
R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National Bank;  
J. B. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade;  
Dr. D. J. GARRITY, Examining Surgeon U. S. Army, Louisville Ky.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK, L. H. SARGENT & Co., Cincinnati O.  
Feb. 3, 1865—9t.

WM. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL,  
Of Cincinnati, O. Of Lebanon, O. Of Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN & FINNELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Office:—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.  
Jan. 20, 1865—s-w2m.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.  
THE Stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles Turnpike Company, will meet at the Courthouse in Versailles on the 12th day of April next, for the purpose of electing seven managers to serve the ensuing year, five of whom to reside in Woodford county, one in Fayette, and one in Franklin. At the same time proposals will be received for making the usual repairs of said road.  
DAVID P. ROBB, Secretary.  
March 3-t-o.

NOTICE.  
Franklin County, Ky.  
TAKEN up as a stray, by C. G. Hearn, living in Franklin county for miles east of Frankfort, one brindle and white pided BULL, three years old next Spring, no brands or marks perceptible, valued by R. K. WOODSON, a house-keeper of said county, at twenty-five dollars. Witness my hand, as a Justice of the Peace for said County, this 4th day of Feb. 1865.  
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.  
February 4th, 1864. w4t.\*

GOUGH'S MORE!  
TRY  
STRICKLAND'S  
MELLIFLOUS  
GOUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.  
May 25, 1864—w4t-wly-325.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY!  
JOHN L. STEWART & CO.,  
BROKERS & DEALERS  
IN  
OIL STOCKS, OIL LEASES AND OIL LANDS.  
NO. 632, MAIN STREET,  
Louisville, Kentucky.  
Orders promptly attended to.  
Feb. 10, 1865—1m.



